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STUDIES OF PERUVIAN BIRDS. XVIII¹

DIAGNOSES OF NEW SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF FURNARIIDAE
FROM PERÚ AND OTHER PARTS OF SOUTH AMERICA

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Owing to various circumstances, it has been impossible to print in full the descriptions of various species of Peruvian birds which have been in manuscript for some time. Consequently, it has been deemed advisable to extract from this manuscript the diagnoses of the new forms which have been discovered and to publish them in advance. The more detailed descriptions and the discussions of interrelationships and variation are in hand and will be published as soon as possible in the present series of "Studies."

Geositta cunicularia titicacae, new subspecies

TYPE from Tirapata, Titicaca Basin, Perú; altitude 12,700 feet. No. 145,146, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected July 30, 1916, by F. M. Chapman and G. K. Cherrie.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *G. c. frobeni* of the arid Pacific slopes of the Andes in southwestern Perú (described from Putre, Chile), but much more warmly colored; under parts strongly buffy except for a restricted white throat patch; pectoral spots averaging heavier, back more brownish and less grayish. Differs from *juniensis* of the Junín region by having the color of the upper parts a little warmer, the pectoral spots heavier and darker, and the bill averaging heavier. Wing (of type), 99 mm.; tail, 55; exposed culmen, 15; culmen from base, 21; tarsus, 22.

RANGE.—High plateau region of southeastern Perú, Bolivia, and probably northwestern Argentina.

This is the form to which the name "*frobeni*" has been applied heretofore. Since the pale form living in the immediate vicinity of Arequipa agrees better with the characters given for *frobeni* and since the type locality of *frobeni* (Putre, Chile) is in the same general arid foothill region on the western side of the Andes as is Arequipa, the name is better applied to the Arequipa form, leaving the highland subspecies to be described as herewith.

¹ Earlier papers in this series comprise American Museum Novitates Nos. 500, 509, 523, 524, 538, 545, 558, 584, 646, 647, 668, 703, 728, 753, 756, 757, and 785.

Phleocryptes melanops brunnescens, new subspecies

TYPE from Chorrillos, Perú. No. 165,783, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected February 14, 1913, by R. H. Beck; original No. 160.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *P. m. melanops* of Paraguay, but general color of upper parts brown instead of blackish; outer margins of lateral interscapulars buffy brownish rather than grayish with the pale stripe between the outer border and the shaft less strikingly whitish; wing-band paler rufous with the spot on the inner web of the fourth (and frequently the fifth and sixth) remix (from the outside) not reaching the shaft; the area of the remiges just distad of the rufous band less deeply blackish though darker than the tips of the remiges. Separable from *P. m. schoenobaenus* of the Peruvian highlands by these same characters but, in addition, by smaller size, agreeing better with typical *melanops* in this respect.

Males: wing, 57.5–59 mm.; tail, 44.5–52; culmen from base, 17.5–19; tarsus, 20.5–22. Female: wing, 54; tail, 44; culmen from base, 18.25; tarsus, 18.5.

RANGE.—Coast of Perú from about the vicinity of Lima north to Trujillo.

Synallaxis albescens australis, new subspecies

TYPE from Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay. No. 149,500, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected September 11, 1916, by George K. Cherrie; original No. 19,721.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *S. a. albescens* of eastern Brazil and eastern Paraguay, but mantle duller, more grayish brown; rufous cap varied by olive-gray tips on the feathers; rufous outer margins of upper wing-coverts reduced and usually restricted to the basal portion of the feathers; throat with broader whitish tips on lower feathers, more effectually concealing the blackish bases. Wing (of type), 56 mm.; tail, 67; exposed culmen, 10; culmen from base, 13.5; tarsus, 18.

RANGE.—Western Paraguay, southward to Buenos Aires, Argentina, and northwestward to central Bolivia.

Synallaxis albescens inaequalis, new subspecies

TYPE from Villa Bella Imperatriz (Santa Clara), south bank of Rio Amazonas, Brazil. No. 277,091, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected August 11, 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *S. a. josephinae* of British Guiana and southwestern Venezuela (vicinity of Mt. Duida), but much paler; back with a grayish tinge about as in specimens of *S. a. perpallida* from the state of Lara, Venezuela, but rufous color of cap and upper wing-coverts decidedly darker than in Lara birds, paler than in *josephinae*, between the colors of *trinitatis* and *occipitalis*; throat and belly very pure whitish, flanks grayish with little buffy tone, resembling *nesiotis*; breast very pale ashy gray or whitish. Wing (of type), 54 mm.; tail, 68; exposed culmen, 10.5; culmen from base, 15; tarsus, 19.5.

RANGE.—South bank of the Amazon between the Madeira and Tapajoz rivers, crossing to the north bank in the same general region and extending northward to French Guiana.

Synallaxis albescens trinitatis, new subspecies

TYPE from Princetown, Trinidad Island. No. 59,294, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected April 15, 1893, by Frank M. Chapman; original No. 3209.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *S. a. nesiotis* of Margarita Island and Cumaná, Venezuela, but back buffy brown instead of gray; rufous color of cap and upper wing-coverts noticeably darker. Compared with *S. a. josephinae* of British Guiana and southwestern Venezuela, the color is paler; back more buffy brown; rufous of cap and wing-patch noticeably lighter; breast less grayish; flanks paler brownish; sides of head lighter gray. Compared with *occipitalis* of the Mérida region, the differences are somewhat like those distinguishing it from *josephinae* but not so strong in dorsal aspect. Wing (of type), 57 mm.; tail, 75; exposed culmen, 10.5; culmen from base, 14.25; tarsus, 19.5.

RANGE.—Trinidad Island and Venezuela from the northeastern corner southward to the middle Orinoco as far west as the Río Caura.

***Synallaxis albescens insignis*, new subspecies**

TYPE from Quetame, eastern Andes of Colombia; altitude 4800 feet. No. 122-024, American Museum of Natural History. Adult female collected February 26, 1913, by Frank M. Chapman, George K. Cherrie, and others.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *S. a. occipitalis* of Mérida, Venezuela, but general coloration paler; rufous of crown and occiput more restricted, partially withdrawn from the nuchal region, and leaving the grayish frontal band proportionately broader; chest paler, less grayish; rufous of upper wing-coverts somewhat paler; back lighter in color, more tinged with brownish; malar region paler gray. Compared with *S. a. trinitatis* of Trinidad, northeastern Venezuela, and the middle Orinoco, a paler chest, more restricted crown-patch, and slightly larger bill are distinctive. Compared with *S. a. albicularis* of Perú and eastern Ecuador, the coloration is much paler and the tail is longer, with less acute, less decomposed rectrices. Wing (of type), 57 mm.; tail, 82.5; exposed culmen, 10; culmen from base, 15; tarsus, 20.5.

RANGE.—Eastern Colombia, in the Magdalena Valley and on the eastern side of the eastern Andes. Birds from central and western Colombia are intermediate between this form and *hypoleuca* of eastern Panamá.

***Synallaxis azarae carabayaee*, new subspecies**

TYPE from Santo Domingo, southeastern Perú; altitude 6000 feet. No. 146,173, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected September 4, 1916, by Harry Watkins; original No. 65.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *S. a. azarae* of north-central Bolivia, but darker. Breast and sides of head darker gray; chin and throat with narrower whitish tips, leaving more black exposed on the lower throat; belly grayer, less whitish; crown and occiput darker rufous; outer surface of wings and upper wing-coverts deeper and clearer rufous; mantle darker brown; forehead darker and browner, less grayish; under wing-coverts deeper ochraceous. Compared with *infumata* of the Junín region, the mantle and under parts are darker, the forehead-band is narrower; the rufous of the wings is deeper; the tail is shorter; the belly is grayer, less whitish. Wing (of type), 55 mm.; tail, 85.5; exposed culmen, 10; culmen from base, 14; tarsus, 21.

RANGE.—Carabaya district of southeastern Perú, extending southeastward to the region of La Paz, western Bolivia.

***Synallaxis azarae urubambae*, new subspecies**

TYPE from Torontoy, Urubamba Cañón, Perú; altitude 7800 feet. No. 145,182, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected July 7, 1916, by Frank M. Chapman and George K. Cherrie.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *S. a. azarae* of north-central Bolivia, but with outer margins of remiges duller and browner in some contrast to the rufous upper wing-coverts; rufous of crown and nape averaging slightly darker; breast and sides darker gray; lores and lower eyelid less extensively white; belly, particularly in the females, with much stronger development of dark lunules; tail with a greater amount of dark olive shading; outer rectrices entirely dull olivaceous gray without any rufous tinge. Compared with *S. a. infumata* of the Junín region, the breast is a little darker; the belly is more broadly whitish but, in the female, more strongly marked with darker lunules; the rufous cap is paler; the dark forehead-band is narrower; the tail is more obscured; the outer margins of the remiges are duller, less rufescent. Compared with *S. a. carabayae* the general color is paler, the outer margins of the remiges are duller; the belly is more whitish and, in the female, more prominently lunulated with darker color. Wing (of type), 57 mm.; tail, 82.5; exposed culmen, 11; culmen from base, 15; tarsus, 21.5.

RANGE.—Apparently restricted to the Urubamba Valley, eastern Perú.

Synallaxis unirufa ochrogaster, new subspecies

TYPE from La Lejia, north of Chachapoyas, Perú; altitude about 9000 feet. No. 234,712, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected February 28, 1925, by Harry Watkins; original No. 8839.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *S. u. unirufa* of eastern Colombia and eastern Ecuador but general color a little duller and less rufous; belly decidedly paler, broadly ochraceous, rather than rufous. Wing (of type), 62.5 mm.; tail, 89; exposed culmen, 10.5; culmen from base, 16; tarsus, 23.

RANGE.—Northern Perú, south of the Marañón.

Synallaxis rutilans dissors, new subspecies

TYPE from Campos Salles, Manaos, Brazil. No. 248,587, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected August 26, 1928, by the Olalla brothers.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *S. r. rutilans* of the south bank of the lower Amazon, but mantle averaging a little warmer brown, less olivaceous, with less rufous coloration laterally; interscapulars without a strongly developed patch of chestnut, often entirely brown, and scapulars also extensively brown, with the chestnut area much restricted; hind neck without trace of rufous collar. Wing (of type), 61 mm.; tail 67; exposed culmen, 11; culmen from base, 14; tarsus, 19.

RANGE.—Brazil north of the Amazon and east of the Rio Negro, extending up the left bank of the Negro to southwestern Venezuela (crossing the Cassiquiare and the Orinoco and possibly the highest portion of the Rio Negro at Marabitanas), and descending the Orinoco to the Río Caura; ascending the Rio Branco in Brazil and reaching French and Dutch Guiana.

Synallaxis rutilans confinis, new subspecies

TYPE from Igarapé Cacao Pereira, Rio Negro (right bank), Brazil. No. 312,067, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected December 23, 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *S. r. amazonica* from the south bank of the middle and upper Amazon, but general tone of rufescence averaging lighter, without the trace of olive on the occiput usually present in *amazonica*; outer margins of remiges somewhat

browner; tail decidedly shorter. Differs from *S. r. caquetensis* of southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Perú by paler coloration. Wing (of type), 59 mm.; tail, 54; exposed culmen, 11; culmen from base, 15; tarsus, 20.

RANGE.—At present known only from near the right bank of the lower Rio Negro, Brazil.

Certhiaxis cinnamomea orenocensis, new subspecies

TYPE from Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela. No. 177,379, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected April 7, 1905, by George K. Cherrie; original No. 13,306.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *C. c. cinnamomea* of the Guianas and northeastern Brazil but duller; back more sandy and less rufescent, in decided contrast to the wings and forehead; sides, flanks, and under tail-coverts paler; tail and wings paler rufous; tail apparently always with a noticeable dusky area on the distal portion of the inner webs of the median rectrices. Wing (of type), 60 mm.; tail, 62; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 15.5; tarsus, 19.

RANGE.—Lower Orinoco region of Venezuela.

Certhiaxis cinnamomea pallida, new subspecies

TYPE from Igarapé Cacao Pereira, Rio Negro (right bank), Brazil. No. 313,089, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected January 19, 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

DIAGNOSIS.—Differs from *C. c. cinnamomea* by much paler coloration; from *C. c. cearensis* by much duller hues and paler and more grayish sides and flanks; from *C. c. orenocensis* by clearer and brighter rufescent upper parts, without a dusky spot on the median rectrices. Wing (of type), 57.5 mm.; tail, 51; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 16.5; tarsus, 19.

RANGE.—Lower Amazonia, from the Rio Jamundá to the west bank of the Rio Negro, Brazil, and from the east bank of the Rio Tapajoz to the west bank of the lower Rio Madeira.

Cranioleuca marcapatae, new species

TYPE from Marcapata, southeastern Perú; altitude, 10,800 feet. No. 448,909, American Museum of Natural History. Adult of uncertain sex, collected by G. Ockenden (probably in 1905).

DIAGNOSIS.—Differs from *C. a. albiceps* of western Bolivia by having the whole top of the head and back of the neck uniform with the mantle which is deeper rufous than in *albiceps*; rump strongly tinged with rufous; under parts paler; sides of head lighter, buffy instead of sooty gray; under wing-coverts brighter, more ochraceous; throat more broadly but less purely whitish. Wing (of type), 71 mm.; tail, 73.5; exposed culmen, 12.75; culmen from base, 17.75; tarsus, 22.5.

RANGE.—Known only from Marcapata, Perú.

Cranioleuca albiceps discolor, new subspecies

TYPE from Incachaca, Province of Cochabamba, Bolivia; altitude 7700 feet. No. 137,283, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male, with enlarged gonads, collected May 20, 1915, by L. E. Miller and Howarth Boyle; original No. 11,906.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *C. a. albiceps* of western Bolivia, but top of head deep buffy ochraceous instead of white. Wing (of type), 67 mm.; tail, 70; exposed culmen, 14; culmen from base, 17; tarsus, 21.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone of the Cochabamba region of central Bolivia.

Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii orientalis, new subspecies

TYPE from above Baeza, northeastern Ecuador, No. 173,784, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male, collected September 10, 1922, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *P. b. boissonneautii* of Colombia, but with the top of the head blacker (less brownish) and less prominently streaked with buff; mantle with the pale shaft-stripes broader and more sharply defined, with the margins of the feathers sooty; superciliary stripe weaker and buffy instead of white; lower throat and breast much more heavily margined with dark brown, the feathers of the belly also more or less distinctly tipped with a narrow dark border. Wings and tail slightly darker rufous. Wing (of type), 117.25 mm.; tail, 98; exposed culmen, 17; culmen from base, 22; tarsus, 30.

RANGE.—Eastern side of the Andes of Ecuador, crossing to the western slopes in the extreme southern part of that country.

This is the bird long misidentified as *johsoni*, which proves to be a very distinct form, possibly specifically distinct from the *boissonneautii* group.

Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii pallidus, new subspecies

TYPE from Taulis, northeast of Pacasmayo, Perú; altitude 8850 feet. No. 235,915, American Museum of Natural History. Adult female collected June 19, 1926, by Harry Watkins; original No. 10,529.

DIAGNOSIS.—Nearest to *P. b. medianus* of the Chachapoyas region of Perú, but lower under parts decidedly paler; stripes on mantle less strongly marked, with narrower pale centers and lighter brown, less dusky, margins. Wing (of type), 110 mm.; tail, 101; exposed culmen, 26; culmen from base, 30; tarsus, 26.5.

RANGE.—Northwestern Perú in the Subtropical Zone, on the western slope of the Andes south of Porculla Pass.

Hylocryptus erythrocephalus palamblae, new subspecies

TYPE from Palambla, Dept. Piura, Perú. No. 175,314, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected September 19, 1922, by Harry Watkins, original No. 6083.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *H. e. erythrocephalus* of Alamor, Ecuador, and vicinity, but paler throughout; head, upper and under tail-coverts, wings, and tail paler rufous; back grayer, less brownish; breast and belly paler buff; wing and tail averaging slightly smaller. Wing (of type), 95 mm.; tail, 88; exposed culmen, 28; culmen from base, 33; tarsus, 28.

RANGE.—Western slope of western Andes of Perú in the neighborhood of Palambla.

Thripadectes holostictus moderatus, new subspecies

TYPE from Nequejahuira, Río Unduavi, Bolivia; altitude 8000 feet. No. 229,-225, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected May 21, 1926, by G. H. H. Tate.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *T. h. holostictus* of Colombia and Ecuador, but ventral pattern less bold; chin almost unmarked; lateral margins of the feathers of throat and chest less sooty, nearer light brownish olive; pale streaks of lower breast and upper flanks narrower; belly and lower flanks sometimes quite immaculate; rufous of rump deeper and less extended anteriad; tail duller and darker rufous; outer surface of wings darker; pale streaks on mantle narrower and less sharply defined. Wing (of type), 92 mm.; tail, 98; exposed culmen, 21; culmen from base, 25.5; tarsus, 26.25.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone of southeastern Perú and northern Bolivia in the Amazonian drainage (possibly descending to the upper levels of the Tropical Zone).

Xenops minutus remoratus, new subspecies

TYPE from Tatú, Rio Negro (right bank), Brazil. No. 434,636, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected June 9, 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

DIAGNOSIS.—Somewhat similar to *X. m. ruficaudus* of the Guianas, Mt. Duida, and the region east of the Rio Negro, Brazil, but top of head not conspicuously streaked; general coloration above and below duller, with pectoral markings less sharply defined; tail averaging shorter. Similar, also to *X. m. gemibarbis* of the south bank of the lower Amazon, but general color much duller; shoulder less rufescent; top of head similarly unstreaked. Wing (of type), 65 mm.; tail, 44.5; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 15.5; tarsus, 14.

RANGE.—Right bank of the upper Rio Negro, Brazil, merging with *ruficaudus* on the Rio Cassiquiare.

Xenops rutilans peruvianus, new subspecies

TYPE from Idma, above Santa Ana, Urubamba Valley, Perú; altitude 5000 feet. No. 145,216, American Museum of Natural History. Adult female collected July 12, 1916, by Chapman and Cherrie.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *X. r. heterurus*, but with less black in the tail, in typical birds without any definite black on the outer webs of any of the rectrices, except at the concealed bases, nor on the inner web of the submedian pair near the tip. Differs from *X. r. purusianus* in the same respect and also by a brighter, more ochreous tinge in the olive of the under parts and with the pale areas of throat, breast, and belly less purely white, with a faint tinge of pale yellowish; under tail-coverts distinctly warmer and often less prominently striped; wing and tail averaging longer. Pattern of tail intermediate between that of *purusianus* and *guayae*. Differs from *septentrionalis* by more dusky, less rufous, brown on the top of the head, a warmer color of the under parts and possibly a slightly darker maxilla. Wing (of type), 73 mm.; tail, 47; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 14; tarsus, 15.

RANGE.—Most of the humid Tropical Zone of Perú; in typical form, inhabiting eastern Perú on the Ucayali and Huallaga rivers and the southeastern portion of the country; in northwestern Perú and southern Ecuador, east of the Andes, approaching *heterurus*.

Xenops rutilans chapadensis, new subspecies

TYPE from Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil. No. 33,658, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected February 17, 1885, by H. H. Smith.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *X. r. rutilans* of Bahia in respect to the amount of black on the tail, but differs in the warmer coloration, especially of the under parts, and in the more extensive dark margination of the lower throat; mantle always strongly streaked with white, averaging stronger than in *rutilans* and sometimes very decidedly so; subexternal primary more often with traces of a rufous patch on the inner web; third primary (from outside) rarely (one out of seventeen skins) without a noticeable (if small) rufous mark (in *rutilans* the third primary is usually unmarked, the second rarely marked); wings and tail averaging deeper rufous. Wing (of type), 65.25 mm.; tail, 48.5; exposed culmen, 11; culmen from base, 14; tarsus, 14.75.

RANGE.—Plateau of Matto Grosso, Brazil, apparently eastward along the highlands to Piauhy and Maranhão.